

(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 738 075 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
16.10.1996 Bulletin 1996/42

(51) Int Cl.⁶: H04N 5/232

(21) Application number: 96302584.6

(22) Date of filing: 12.04.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: 13.04.1995 US 421715

(71) Applicant: EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

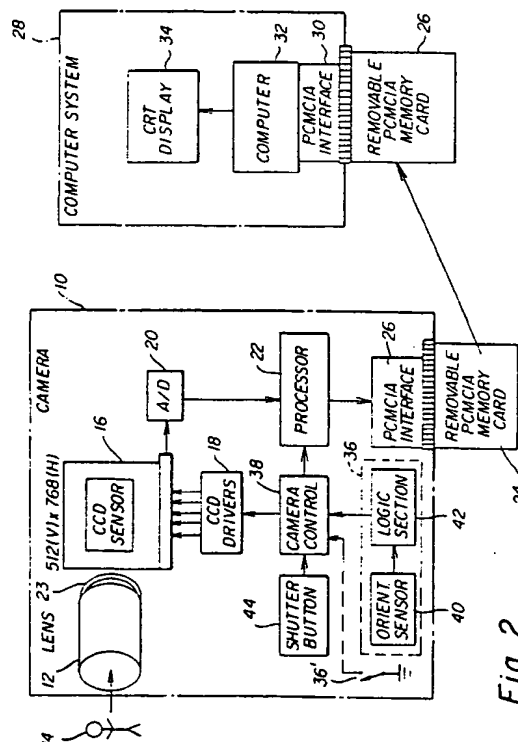
(72) Inventors:
• Parulski, Kenneth A., c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
• Severin, Warren D., c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

• Ohmori, Seishi, c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
• Izumi, Masaki, c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
• Mizukoshi, Seiichi, c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

(74) Representative: Jones, Alan John et al
CARPMAELS & RANSFORD
43 Bloomsbury Square
London, WC1A 2RA (GB)

(54) **Electronic still camera having automatic orientation sensing and image correction**

(57) An electronic still camera is provided with an electronic image sensor for generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of a subject and an orientation determination section for sensing the orientation of the camera relative to the subject. The orientation determination section provides an orientation signal recognizing either the vertical or the horizontal orientation of the camera relative to the subject. An image processor is responsive to the orientation signal for processing the image signal and correcting the orientation thereof so that the still image is output from the image processor in a predetermined orientation. In this way, the electronic still camera can be positioned in a variety of orientations relative to a subject, including both clockwise and counterclockwise vertical "portrait" orientations and a horizontal "landscape" orientation, without affecting the orientation of the images output by the camera.

**Fig. 2****BEST AVAILABLE COPY****EP 0 738 075 A2**

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention pertains to the field of electronic still imaging and, more specifically, to a hand-held electronic still camera capable of being held in various orientations relative to a subject.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In conventional video cameras (such as 8mm camcorders), which display an image on a television screen, the camera must be held in the normal horizontal (or "landscape") orientation to obtain a properly oriented image. If the camera is rotated to a vertical (or "portrait") orientation, the displayed television image will likewise be rotated, unless the display screen or viewer are rotated, which is impractical in most television applications. This situation is even more of a problem in practice because there are actually two "portrait" orientations, one for clockwise rotation and the other for counterclockwise rotation. The result is shown in Figure 1, where for the two "portrait" orientations, the sky appears at the left or right of the screen, rather than at the top. In conventional film-based photography, the film camera may be rotated to any orientation. When vertical "portrait" camera orientations are used to take pictures, the resulting prints are simply rotated when viewed or, alternatively, slides are simply rotated in the viewing projector.

Recent electronic still cameras, such as the Kodak DC 40 camera (sold by Eastman Kodak Co.), allow the user to take still images and display them on a computer screen. Like film cameras, these electronic cameras can be easily rotated so that the image can be composed in either the horizontal "landscape" orientation, or either of the two vertical "portrait" orientations. However, the images initially displayed on the computer screen always assume that the camera was held in the horizontal position. As a result, any pictures taken with the camera in the "portrait" orientations will be rotated so that the sky (upper part of the picture) is at the left or right, rather than at the top. Some computer image processing software, such as Adobe Photoshop™ (sold by Adobe Corp.), allows images stored in a computer to be rotated to their proper orientation. However, this is a "manual", time-consuming step, which requires the user to select each and every "portrait" orientation image and perform the proper clockwise or counterclockwise rotation.

Automatic reorientation in a special "album" application is shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,274,418, as follows. A still video camera captures a plurality of pictures with control information for assembling the pictures into album-like pages. The camera includes an orientation detector that marks the output medium as to orientation. A separate player reads the orientation data and adjusts the images as necessary for proper placement on an

album-like page display. This imaging system requires special application programs in the player, which means the orientation correction is dependent upon use with that specific player. As a result, the reorientation is "automatic" only if used with the special application programs in the special player.

Another type of picture processing corrects for unwanted tilting of the camera. As shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,227,889, a video camera detects, and corrects for, the amount of slant of the entire camera in the vertical direction, due to inclination of the video camera while, e.g., walking. The slant is corrected by controlling the addressing of two field memories, depending on the slant information, thereby delivering an output signal that is corrected for slant of the output moving picture signals in real time. As a result, unwanted camera orientations are corrected in the output signal. While correcting for accidental slant of a motion video camera may make good sense, a still camera is frequently maneuvered so as to purposefully take a slanted picture, e.g., to include all desired picture detail in the still picture. A continuous slant correction would defeat this capability. The problem, in other words, is not with the handling of unwanted situations such as picture slant, but with the handling of desired situations, such as "portrait" orientations, and the provision of appropriate corrections for those situations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The problems heretofore described appear in an electronic still camera which can be positioned in a variety of orientations relative to a subject, including a vertical "portrait" orientation and a horizontal "landscape" orientation. In solving these problems according to the teaching of the invention, the camera is provided with an electronic image sensor for generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of the subject and an orientation determination section for sensing the orientation of the camera relative to the subject. The orientation determination section provides an orientation signal indicating at least the vertical orientation of the camera relative to the subject. An image processor in the camera is responsive to the orientation signal for processing the image signal and correcting the orientation thereof so that the still image is output from the camera in a predetermined orientation.

The invention is summarized as follows.

The present invention provides an electronic still camera which can be positioned in a variety of orientations relative to a subject, including a vertical "portrait" orientation and a horizontal "landscape" orientation, said camera comprising:

an electronic image sensor for generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of the subject; an orientation determination section for sensing the orientation of the camera relative to the subject and

for providing an orientation signal indicating at least the vertical orientation of the camera relative to the subject; and

an image processor responsive to the orientation signal for processing the image signal and correcting the orientation thereof so that the still image is output from the image processor in a predetermined orientation.

Preferably, the orientation determination section provides indication of the horizontal orientation of the camera relative to the subject as well as the vertical orientation, and may include an orientation sensor responsive to the vertical and horizontal orientations of the camera. The orientation sensor may include at least one mercury switch.

The orientation determination section may include a logic section responsive to the orientation sensor for producing an orientation code having several values indicative of the several orientations.

The image processor may include a buffer memory for storing the image signal and a memory controller for addressing the buffer memory whereby the addresses are varied between read and write cycles such that the memory is read in a different order than it is written for non-horizontal orientations and the image is always output from the image processor in the predetermined orientation. Preferably the predetermined orientation is the horizontal orientation.

The invention further provides a method for rotating images captured by a hand-held camera in a variety of orientations, including a horizontal "landscape" orientation, and two vertical "portrait" orientations, one for clockwise rotation and the other for counterclockwise rotation, said method comprising the steps of:

sensing the orientation of the camera relative to a subject;
 providing a code signal indicating the camera orientation;
 generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of the subject;
 associating the image signal with its corresponding code signal;
 processing the image signal in response to the code signal to correct the orientation thereof and provide a processed image signal that is output in a predetermined orientation; and
 storing the image signal in a memory for subsequent access by a display device, whereby the still image will always be displayed in the predetermined orientation.

More specifically, the electronic still camera includes orientation sensors, such as a pair of mercury switches, which determine whether the user is holding the camera in the normal horizontal "landscape" orientation when taking a picture, or in a vertical "portrait" ori-

entation. The image is rotated in the camera and always stored in the same orientation (i.e., horizontal).

ADVANTAGEOUS EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

Since the image is rotated in the camera, so that the stored image always has the proper orientation, a main advantage of the invention is that the image is then correctly displayed on the screen of a player/computer without need for a special application program.

These and other aspects, objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood and appreciated from a review of the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments and appended claims, and by reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an illustration of the situation in the prior art, wherein vertical "portrait" pictures are shown incorrectly oriented on a display screen;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of an imaging system, including an electronic still camera having orientation correction according to the invention;

Figure 3 is a flow diagram showing the operation of the camera according to the invention;

Figure 4 shows the stored images in proper orientation according to the invention;

Figure 5 is a flow diagram showing an alternative operation of the camera;

Figure 6 shows the stored images according to the alternative operation shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 shows an embodiment of orientation sensors used in the camera shown in Figure 2;

Figure 8 shows an embodiment of signal processing architecture for obtaining image rotation; and

Figure 9 is an illustration of how the architecture of Figure 8 is employed to read a buffer memory for the various orientations.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A block diagram of an electronic camera 10 using automatic orientation correction according to the invention is shown in Figure 2. The camera is ordinarily a hand-held unit including a lens 12 for focusing an image of a subject 14 on a charge-coupled device (CCD) image sensor 16. The sensor 16 is clocked by a CCD driver circuit 18 to produce an analog image signal corresponding to a still image of the subject, and the image signal is converted to a digital image signal by an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 20. The exposure time is controlled by a conventional diaphragm 23, which regulates the aperture of the lens 12, and by conventional electronic shuttering of the image sensor 16 by use of the CCD driver circuit 18. (Alternatively, a mechanical shutter (not shown) can be used.) The digital image sig-

nal is processed by an image processor 22 and stored in a digital memory, such as a removable solid-state memory card 24, which has memory for storing a plurality of processed digital images. The CCD image sensor 16 may be a Kodak model KAF-0400C CCD sensor, which has 512 lines of photoelements, with 768 photoelements per line. Since the spacing between photoelements is 9 microns in both the vertical and horizontal directions, the KAF-0400C sensor has "square" pixels and a 3:2 horizontal aspect ratio.

The memory card 24 is preferably configured according to the well-known PCMCIA card interface standard described in the PC Card Standard, Release 2.0, published by the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association, Sunnyvale, California, September, 1991. The standard prescribes interface pin assignments for coupling the memory card 24 to the camera 10 through a PCMCIA interface 26, from which it can be removed from the camera 10. Once removed, the card 24 may be inserted into a computer 28 through a similar PCMCIA interface 30. A central processor 32 in the computer 28 reads the image signal from the memory card 26 and provides the image signal to a display 34, so that the images can be displayed on the computer system. Alternatively, a solid-state memory corresponding to the memory card 24 can be fixed inside the camera, and the camera itself can be "tethered" to the computer by an interface cable (not shown) so that the images can be downloaded and displayed. In either case, the images are displayed in the correct orientation for proper viewing.

As an aspect of the invention, the camera includes an orientation determination section 36, which determines whether the camera is in the horizontal "landscape" orientation, or the first (clockwise) or second (counterclockwise) vertical "portrait" orientations. (As described later in connection with Figure 9, the orientation determination section 36 could also determine when the camera is being held upside down in an inverted horizontal position.) The orientation determination section 36 includes one or more orientation sensors 40 and a logic section 42 that produces an orientation signal indicating the orientation of the camera relative to the subject. The orientation signal is applied to a camera control interface 38. The orientation signal indicates at least the vertical orientation of the camera (the absence thereof, in that case, indicating a horizontal orientation), or, alternatively, the orientation signal may provide positive indication of either the vertical or the horizontal orientation of the camera. When signaled by a shutter button 44, the camera control interface 38 instructs the CCD driver circuit 18 to begin clocking an image signal from the sensor 16. At the same time, the interface 38 applies the orientation signal from the orientation determination section 36 to the image processor 22. The image processor 22 is responsive to the orientation signal for processing the image signal and correcting the orientation thereof so that the still image is output from the

image processor 22 in a predetermined orientation for storage in the memory card 24, and subsequent imaging on the display 34. Ordinarily, the predetermined orientation is the same for all images, and the image processor 22 converts the vertically oriented images into horizontally oriented images. Note that for landscape orientation, the image is 512(V) x 768(H), but for the two portrait orientations, the stored image is 768(V) x 512(H).

Figure 8 diagrammatically illustrates a signal processing architecture for obtaining image rotation, which may be incorporated in the image processor 22, either as hardware or software. Data read from the A/D converter 20 is coupled over an input bus 50 to a random access buffer memory (RAM) 52, which has storage capacity corresponding to at least one image (512 by 768 pixels). The orientation signal is coupled over a control bus 54 to a memory read out controller 56. The memory read out controller 56 may be a programmed part of a controller microprocessor 57 in the image processor 22, or it may be separate dedicated combinational logic driven by the microprocessor 57 for controlling the generation of read out address/clock signals for the memory 52. The address/clock signals are supplied over respective address bus links 58 and 60 to a set of associated row and column address counters 62 and 64, respectively, for controlling the rate and order in which the contents of the memory 52 are accessed. In particular, the clock signal lines allow counters 62 and 64 to be incremented (when the up/down signal is asserted) or decremented (when the up/down signal is not asserted). A similar signal processing architecture, which makes automatic use of orientation codes, is shown in U.S. Patent No. 5,270,831, "Storage and Playback of Digitized Images in Digital Database Together with Presentation Control File to Define Image Orientation/Aspect Ratio", which is incorporated herein by reference.

The memory controller 56 effects reorientation of the image in the memory 52 by controlling readout of the pixel raster as shown in Figure 9. A memory write map 66 shows the data as taken directly from the sensor 16 without regard to orientation. If the camera is horizontal, a horizontal read map 68 will be the same as the memory write map 66. However, if the camera is held in a clockwise vertical or counterclockwise vertical orientation, the memory controller 56 will begin reading the memory 52 from the bottom left or the top right, respectively, as shown in a vertical (clockwise) memory read map 70 and a vertical (counterclockwise) memory read map 72. Figure 9 also shows the case of an inverted horizontal image, that is, an image obtained when the camera 10 is held horizontal but upside down. In this case an inverted memory read map 74 is just the inversion of the horizontal memory read map 68. (Since the latter condition is more of an accident than intentional, the camera 10 may feature a lockout or a warning mechanism (not shown), when the camera is held upside down.)

An embodiment of the orientation sensor 40 is

shown in Figure 7. Two mercury filled switches 82, 84 are mounted in the camera 10, one in a vertical orientation and one in a horizontal orientation. Each switch 82, 84 includes a first pair of switch contacts 86 and a second pair of switch contacts 88 between which a bubble of electrically conductive mercury 90 is constrained for movement. Gravity acts on the electrically conductive mercury 90 in such a way as to close one of the two switch contacts 86 or 88 of one of the two orientation sensors 82 or 84, while both switch contacts 86 and 88 of the other orientation sensor 82 or 84 are open. In this manner, three switches are always open so that the signals are at the +V (high) level, while one switch is closed so that signal is at the low (ground) level. By knowing which signal is low, the camera orientation is determined. For example, if switch contacts 88 of switch 82 are closed, the camera 10 is being held in a horizontal position. If one of the switch contacts 86 or 88 of switch 84 are closed, then the camera 10 is being held in one of the two portrait positions, and so on. The switch outputs are provided to the logic section 40, which converts the switch signals into orientation codes, e.g., 00 = horizontal, 01 = vertical (clockwise), and 10 = vertical (counterclockwise).

Figure 7 represents a concept for an orientation sensor. In fact, it is preferable not to use mercury at least in some applications. Another possibility includes a photointerruptor type of switch in which, for example, a light-blocking ball is entrained to move along a track, depending on camera orientation, with photoemitters and detectors at either end thereof for sensing orientation in the respective portrait positions. Alternatively, for example, a weighted light-blocking wheel can be mounted to rotate between a photoemitter and two detectors fixed to the camera body. Light-transmitting slots are arranged in the wheel such that both detectors are blocked in the landscape position and a different one of the detectors is blocked in each portrait position.

The operation of the camera is shown in Figure 3. When the user takes the image by pressing the shutter button 44, the sensor 16 is exposed and read out while the orientation of the camera 10 is determined by the orientation determination section 36 as the image is read out from the sensor 16. Where correction is required, the image processor 22 rotates the image data, and the image data is stored in the memory card 26, in proper orientation (as shown in Figure 4). An alternative operational embodiment is shown in Figures 5 and 6, in which the orientation code is stored along with each image in a header as the image data is written into the RAM memory 52. At this stage, each image remains 512 (V) x 768 (H), and the orientation codes indicate whether the image should be displayed in the normal landscape mode (00), or rotated clockwise when displayed, since it was taken using portrait orientation #1 (01), or rotated counterclockwise when displayed, since it was taken using portrait orientation #2 (10). As each image is read out from RAM 52, the processor 57 checks the orienta-

tion code and rotates the image, if necessary, depending on the camera orientation. Each image is thus stored in the memory card 24 in its proper orientation, as shown in Figure 6. An advantage of the alternative embodiment is that several images, with their headers, can be captured and stored in the buffer memory 52 before the processor 57 commences image rotation. This capability facilitates a burst mode of operation, in which several images are quickly taken. Additionally, the aforementioned U.S. Patent No. 5,270,831, which is incorporated herein by reference, discloses a suitable signal processing architecture for use in a processor to decode orientation information in the image header in the course of processing the captured image, so that the image will be stored in the memory card in an upright orientation and at the correct aspect ratio for subsequent display by a computer.

As also shown in Figure 6, the orientation code may be stored along with the properly oriented images in the memory card 26. The stored orientation code may be useful when the memory card 26 is transferred to the computer 28, and the computer 28 performs image processing on the image. For instance, image processing for exposure control may be made sensitive to image orientation, or the codes may allow reorienting the aspect ratio of the image to obtain a portrait-like effect with, e.g., border areas. Alternatively, the camera may have an orientation on/off switch 36' to permit the camera to store uncorrected images on the memory card. Orientation correction would then be performed solely by the computer. If, however, it is desirable that all images be corrected within the camera, the switch 36' would be set to on and the camera operation flow shown in Figure 3 would be used. In this embodiment, images are always rotated, if necessary, and the record of the original orientation is not saved in a header (except for the alternative embodiment discussed above).

The invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment. However, it will be appreciated that variations and modifications can be effected by a person of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the scope of the invention.

PARTS LIST

- 10 electronic camera
- 12 lens
- 14 subject
- 16 CCD image sensor
- 18 CCD driver circuit
- 20 A/D converter
- 22 image processor
- 24 removable solid-state memory card
- 26 PCMCIA interface
- 28 computer
- 30 PCMCIA interface
- 32 central processor
- 34 display

36 orientation determination section
 38 camera control interface
 40 orientation sensor
 42 logic section
 44 shutter button
 50 input bus
 52 RAM buffer memory
 54 control bus
 56 memory readout controller
 57 controller microprocessor
 58 address bus link
 60 address bus link
 62 row address counter
 64 column address counter
 66 memory write map
 68 horizontal memory read map
 70 vertical (clockwise) memory read map
 72 vertical (counterclockwise) memory read map
 74 inverted memory read map
 82 mercury switch
 84 mercury switch
 86 switch contacts
 88 switch contacts
 90 mercury

Claims

1. An electronic still camera which can be positioned in a variety of orientations relative to a subject, including a vertical "portrait" orientation and a horizontal "landscape" orientation, said camera comprising:
 - an electronic image sensor for generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of the subject;
 - an orientation determination section for sensing the orientation of the camera relative to the subject and for providing an orientation signal indicating at least the vertical orientation of the camera relative to the subject; and
 - an image processor responsive to the orientation signal for processing the image signal and correcting the orientation thereof so that the still image is output from the image processor in a predetermined orientation.
2. A camera as claimed in claim 1 wherein the orientation determination section provides indication of the horizontal orientation of the camera relative to the subject as well as the vertical orientation.
3. A camera as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the orientation determination section includes an orientation sensor responsive to the vertical and horizontal orientations of the camera.

4. A camera as claimed in claim 3 wherein the orientation sensor includes at least one mercury switch.
5. A camera as claimed in claim 3 or claim 4 wherein the orientation determination section includes a logic section responsive to the orientation sensor for producing an orientation code having several values indicative of the several orientations.
6. A camera as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein the image processor includes a buffer memory for storing the image signal and a memory controller for addressing the buffer memory whereby the addresses are varied between read and write cycles such that the memory is read in a different order than it is written for non-horizontal orientations and the image is always output from the image processor in the predetermined orientation.
7. A camera as claimed in claim 6 wherein the predetermined orientation is the horizontal orientation.
8. A method for rotating images captured by a handheld camera in a variety of orientations, including a horizontal "landscape" orientation, and two vertical "portrait" orientations, one for clockwise rotation and the other for counterclockwise rotation, said method comprising the steps of:

sensing the orientation of the camera relative to a subject;
 providing a code signal indicating the camera orientation;
 generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of the subject;
 associating the image signal with its corresponding code signal;
 processing the image signal in response to the code signal to correct the orientation thereof and provide a processed image signal that is output in a predetermined orientation; and
 storing the image signal in a memory for subsequent access by a display device, whereby the still image will always be displayed in the predetermined orientation.

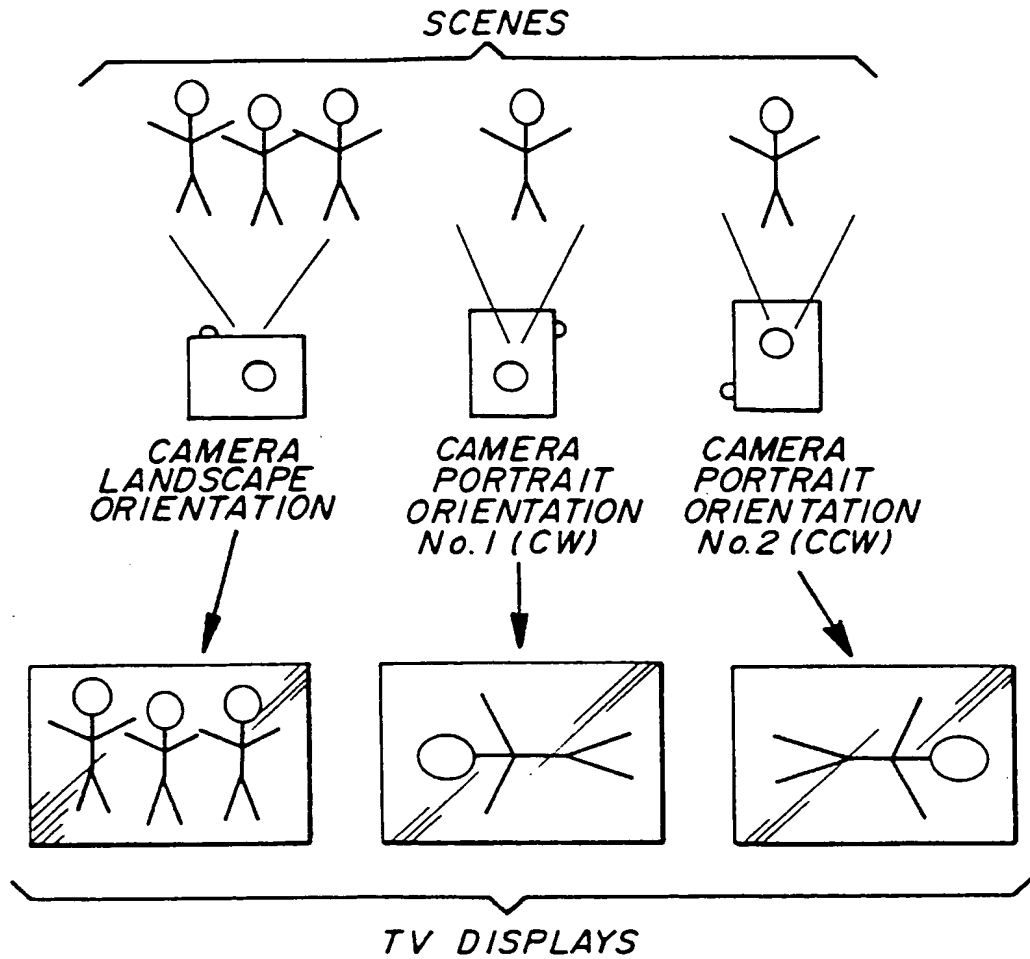


Fig. 1

PRIOR ART

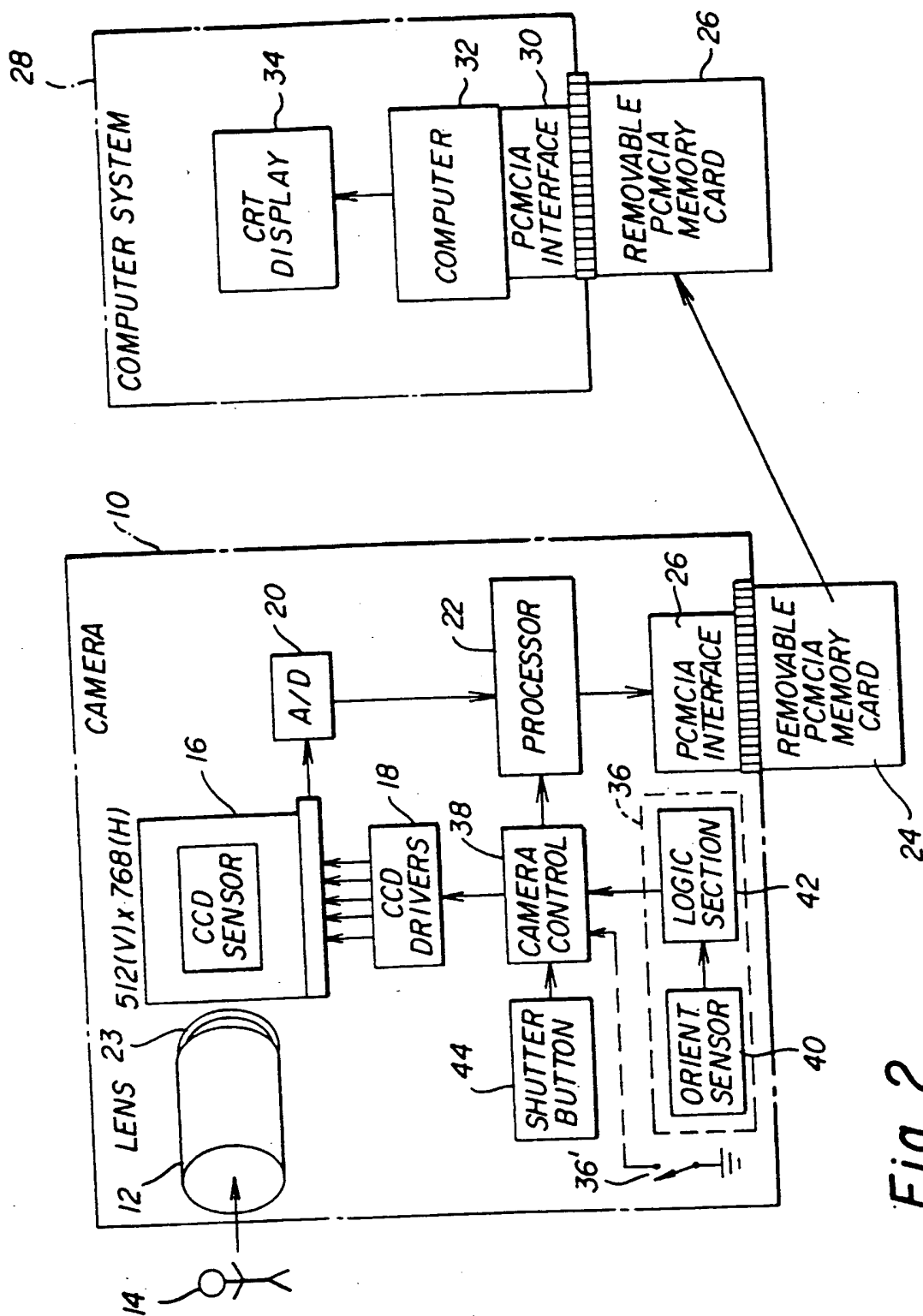


Fig. 2

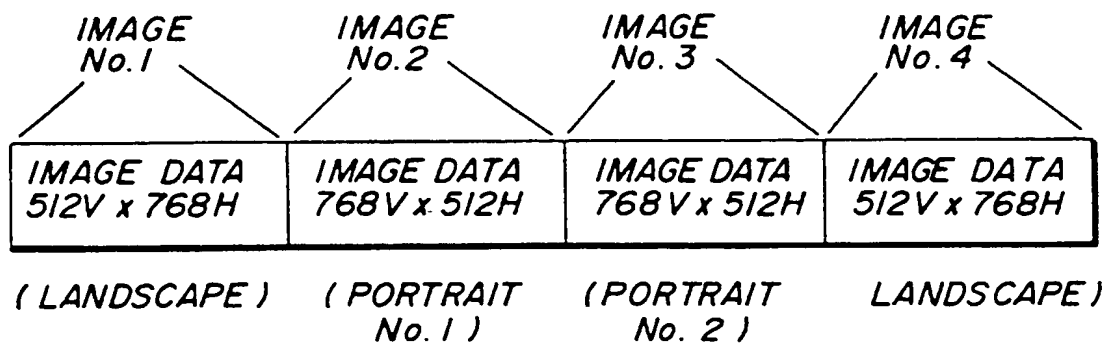
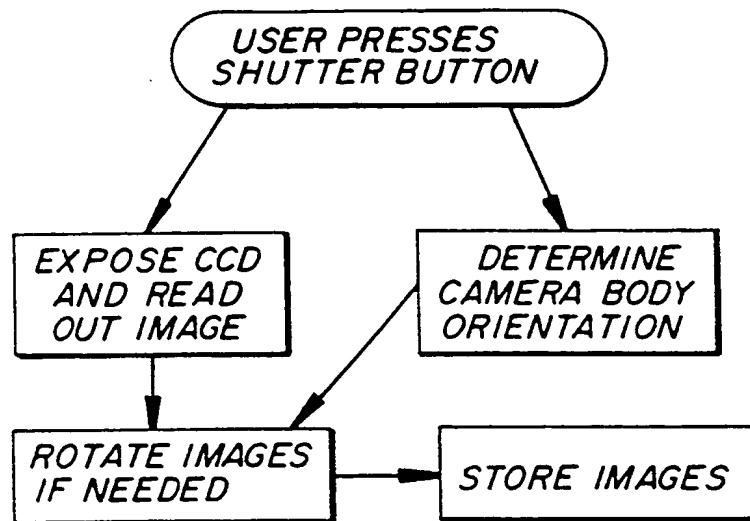
Fig. 3*Fig. 4*

Fig. 5

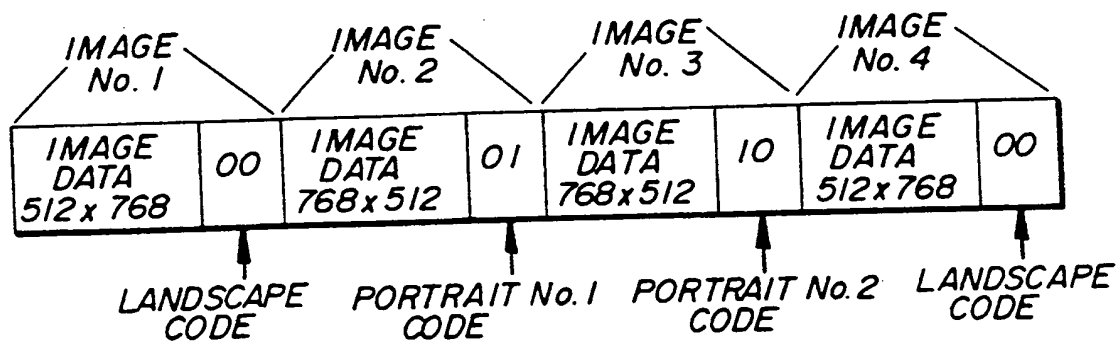
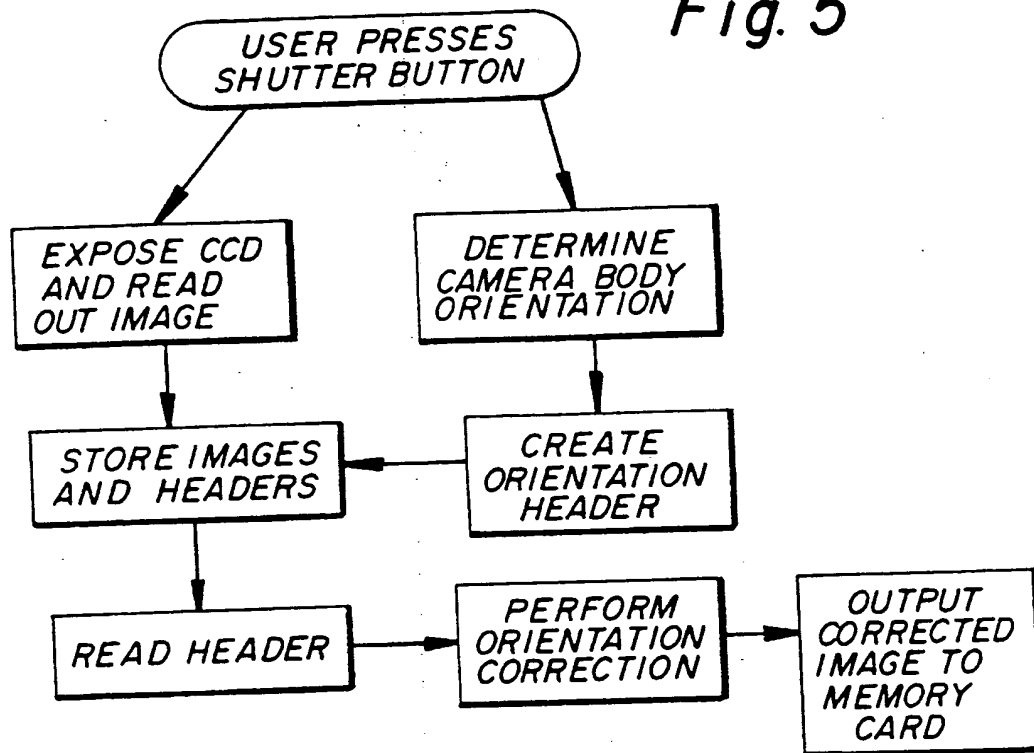


Fig. 6

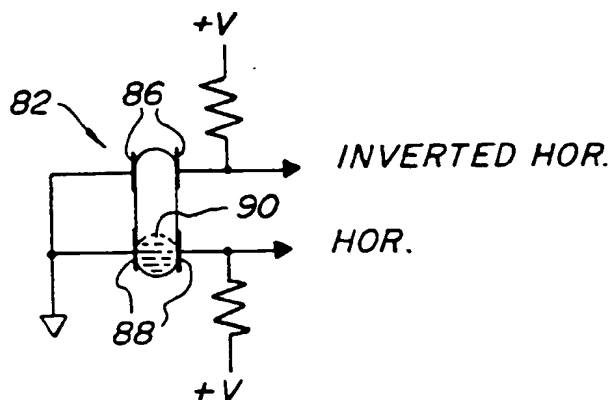


Fig. 7

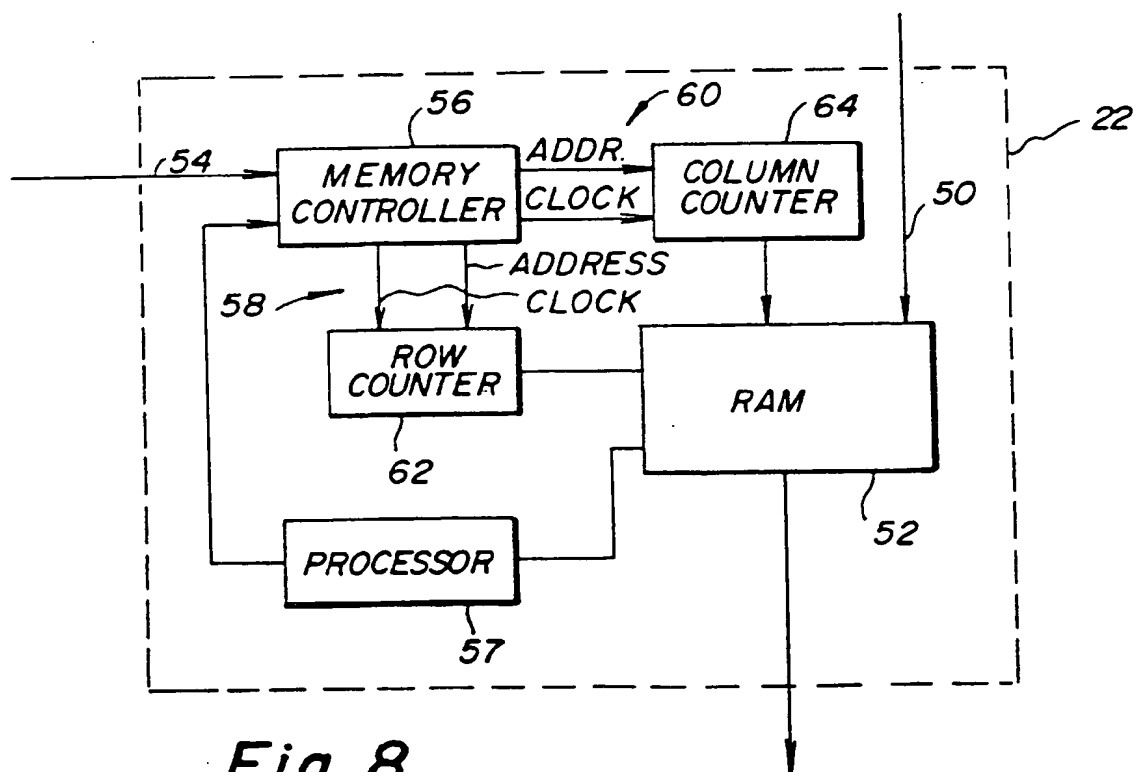
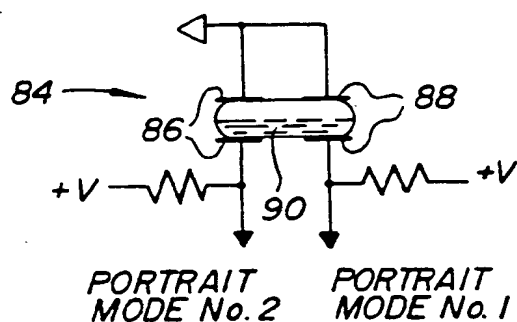


Fig. 8

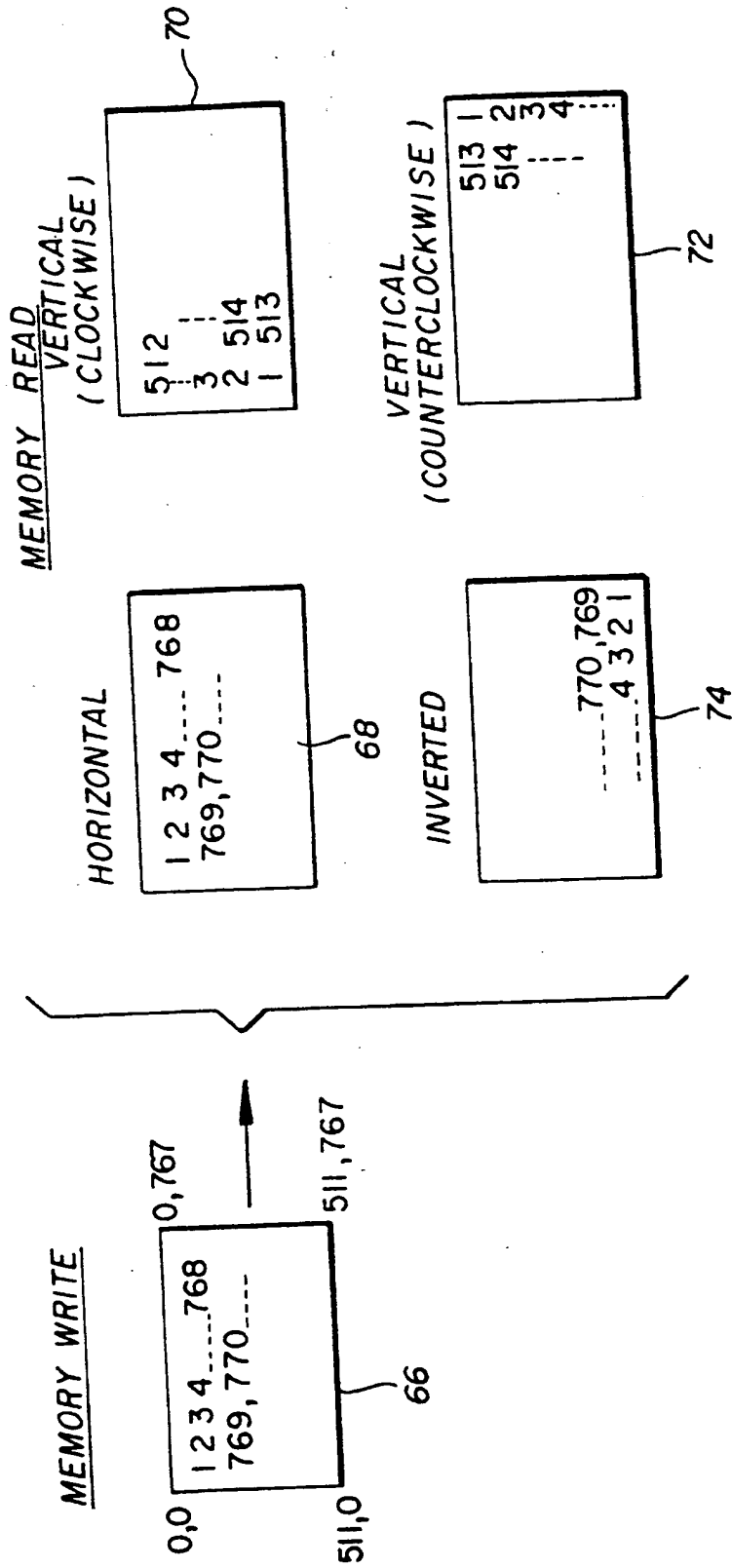


Fig. 9

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 738 075 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
15.04.1998 Bulletin 1998/16

(51) Int Cl.⁶: H04N 5/232, H04N 1/21

(43) Date of publication A2:
16.10.1996 Bulletin 1996/42

(21) Application number: 96302584.6

(22) Date of filing: 12.04.1996

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(30) Priority: 13.04.1995 US 421715

(71) Applicant: EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Parulski, Kenneth A., c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
• Severin, Warren D., c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

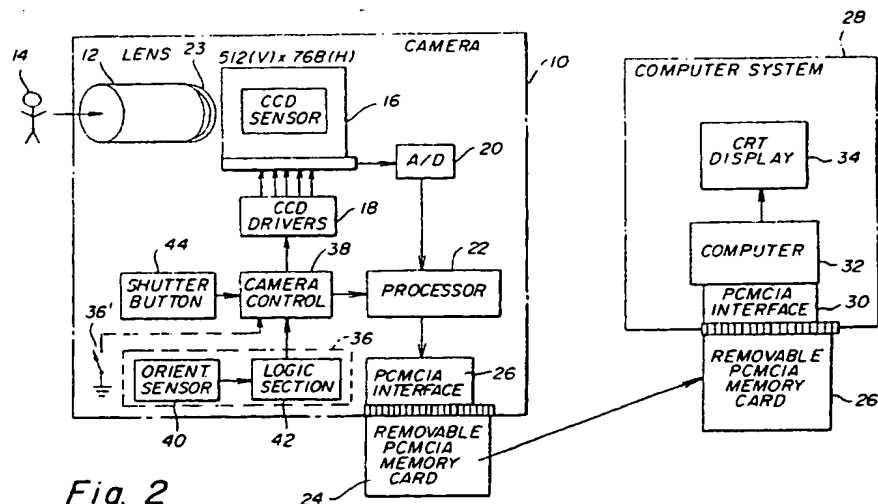
• Ohmori, Seishi, c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
• Izumi, Masaki, c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)
• Mizukoshi, Seiichi, c/o Eastman Kodak Co.
Rochester, New York 14650-2201 (US)

(74) Representative: Jones, Alan John et al
CARPMAELS & RANSFORD
43 Bloomsbury Square
London, WC1A 2RA (GB)

(54) **Electronic still camera having automatic orientation sensing and image correction**

(57) An electronic still camera is provided with an electronic image sensor for generating an image signal corresponding to a still image of a subject and an orientation determination section for sensing the orientation of the camera relative to the subject. The orientation determination section provides an orientation signal recognizing either the vertical or the horizontal orientation of the camera relative to the subject. An image proces-

sor is responsive to the orientation signal for processing the image signal and correcting the orientation thereof so that the still image is output from the image processor in a predetermined orientation. In this way, the electronic still camera can be positioned in a variety of orientations relative to a subject, including both clockwise and counterclockwise vertical "portrait" orientations and a horizontal "landscape" orientation, without affecting the orientation of the images output by the camera.





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 96 30 2584

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
D,Y	US 5 227 889 A (YONEYAMA MASAYUKI ET AL) * abstract; figures 1-8,10 * * column 2, line 56 - line 63 * * column 3, line 5 - line 58 *	1-8	H04N5/232 H04N1/21
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 013, no. 381 (E-810), 23 August 1989 & JP 01 130675 A (CANON INC), 23 May 1989, * abstract *	1-8	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 095, no. 007, 31 August 1995 & JP 07 095466 A (SONY CORP), 7 April 1995, * abstract *	1,6-8	
A	EP 0 462 905 A (SONY CORP) * abstract; figures 2,5 * * column 4, line 46 - line 58 *	1,5,8	
D,A	US 5 270 831 A (PARULSKI KENNETH A ET AL) * abstract; figures 2,3 *	5,8	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
			H04N
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
BERLIN		29 January 1998	Kassow, H
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☒ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

This Page Blank (uspto)